



UKRAINIAN WEEKLY



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AN APPEAL FOR A UNITED FRONT IN DEFENSE OF UKRAINE

A new war has broken out in Europe, one in which the Ukrainian people are involved too. That they are, is only natural, for every major event or change in Europe must have its repercussions on the Ukrainian Cause. Therefore, the progress of the war and the interests of those engaged in it, will vitally affect this cause. In any event, the Ukrainians themselves will seize the present opportunity offered them by the war to make it of prime importance in international relations. In this task, a very important part is bound to be played by us, Ukrainian-Americans, of both the older and younger generations. For us the task should not present much difficulty. America has always stood for freedom and democracy and against servitude and oppression. America, furthermore, has on several occasions recognized the evils of the treaties concluded at the close of the last World War. Among these treaties, it should be borne in mind, are those that quartered the Ukrainian nation among four foreign oppressors and denied to it the freedom and democracy for which it had so valiantly fought and to which it was rightfully entitled. And so, it is to be expected, that when the Ukrainian situation attains more prominence as result of the present war, America may re-invoke the principle of national self-determination—which she herself had first enunciated some twenty years ago—in favor of the oppressed and downtrodden peoples of Europe, including the most numerous and the most terribly abused of them all—the Ukrainians.

Wholeheartedly devoted to the democratic ideals and best interests of this country, we, Americans of Ukrainian descent, feel confident that our efforts on behalf our enslaved kinsmen will not be misunderstood but will be met with sympathy here in America. For all that our kinsmen over there demand, is just their freedom and independence in a free and independent Ukrainian state, established on indisputably Ukrainian territories, and founded on the principles upon which the Land of Washington is founded—just as was desired by the spiritual liberator of the Ukrainian people himself, Taras Shevchenko.

To help our kinsmen to realize their demand—is our duty. To unite ourselves for this great task, is a prime dictate of our reason, emotion, patriotism, and honor.

As representatives of the political thought of the Ukrainian-American people, the United Ukrainian Organizations of the United States have from their very foundation, in 1922, recognized that the Ukrainians in their native land have sacrificed millions of their own lives during and since the last World War in the cause of a free and independent Ukraine. Independent or autonomous Ukrainian states have in the past been created by the Ukrainians, as in Eastern Ukraine (1917) in Western Ukraine (1918), and in Carpatho-Ukraine (1939). At each such time, the union of all Ukrainian territories, with Kiev as its capital, became the rallying-cry of all Ukrainians. This cry materialized into an actuality on January 22, 1919 when Eastern and Western Ukrainian republics ceremoniously proclaimed their union in the St. Sophia Square in Kiev, after the parliaments of the two republics had passed acts establishing this union. To preserve this unity, the Ukrainians sacrificed themselves by the millions; and since its loss they have continued to this very day to sacrifice themselves for its restoration. For its triumph represents not only the ultimate victory of the Ukrainian Cause but also the victory of justice over injustice.

At this time of war, when the fate of the Ukrainian nation is again in balance, we Americans of Ukrainian descent must be united in thought, will and action. Twenty years ago our kinsmen over there united themselves on behalf a free and independent Ukraine. Let us, for the self-same purpose, do likewise. Let us create among ourselves a united front, having one political thought and action, and as such appear before the whole world as champions of Ukrainian national freedom.

UYL-NA CONGRESS

From the viewpoint of the issues raised, the Seventh Congress of the Ukrainian Youth's League of North America, held in Newark, Hotel Douglas, during the past weekend, was one of the most significant held thus far, and from the viewpoint of discussion the most lively and constructive.

Approximately 166 delegates (two to a club) and about 200 guests from various parts of the country and Canada, attended the congress sessions. Close to 500 people attended its excellent Ukrainian music festival, held at the Essex House Sunday afternoon, while an equal number attended its banquet and dance at the same place and in the evening of the same day. Saturday evening, about 700 attended its welcome dance, at the Ukrainian Center on William Street.

The congress session was presided over by Michael Piznak, elected as chairman, while Evelyn Kalakura and Mary Zenith Markow acted as secretaries.

Reports were given by the following retiring officers of the league: John Romanition, pres.; John S. Billy, vice-president and sports director; Peter Zaharchuk, treasurer; Pearl Zorena, corresponding secretary; Dola Malevich, recording secretary, and Anne Zadorosna, editor of the "Trend," league publication.

The "Trend" and those responsible for its policies during the past year, were charged with having introduced disharmony among Ukrainian-American youth, and around such charges most of the discussion revolved throughout the three days of the congress.

Election of officers for the coming year resulted as follows: Michael Piznak, president; Walter Bukata, vice-president; Olga Shabatura, vice-president; Peter Zaharchuk, treasurer; John Kosbin, financial secretary; Helen Slobodian, corresponding secretary; Evelyn Kalakura, recording secretary. John Romanition, Stephen Shumeyko, Stephen Jarema, John S. Billy, and Dola Malevich, were elected as Advisors of the League.

Of the resolutions unanimously passed, the first declared that our youth should concentrate their support at the present time upon the militant phase of Ukrainian nationalism; the second made clear the position of our youth in respect towards America and to the Ukrainian Cause; the third recommended that our youth study and act upon various legislative acts pertaining to immigration; the fourth provided that the League send two observers to the next American Youth Congress; the fifth thanked Michael Piznak for

UKRAINIANS IN WAR

Reports of what part the oppressed 7 million Ukrainian population under Poland is playing in the war, have not come through as yet, probably due to Polish censorship.

A few meager reports, however, have managed to trickle through in the regular dispatches from Poland. Otto D. Tolischus, Berlin correspondent of the New York Times, reports in its September 6 issue:

"German eyewitness accounts from the front say many prisoners taken are Ukrainians and White Russians. They are said to complain that they were driven into battle at the point of guns and that if they collapsed on the march were shot down by the Polish officers. They are quoted as being glad of having fallen into German lines, although they had been told the Germans would shoot them out of hand."

Louis P. Lochner, A. P. man with the German armies in the East, writing in the September 6th issue of the New York Herald-Tribune about the prisoners that the Germans have captured, says:

"For the most part they were exceedingly badly clad. One group of fifty suddenly burst into song and when interpreter asked who they were, they were said to have replied that they were Ukrainians and happy to be captured."

his work in making possible the Ukrainian program at the World's Fair after it had been cancelled by the fair officials because of Soviet opposition to it; the sixth thanked Stephen Jarema for having spoken on the floor of the New York State Assembly on behalf the Ukrainian program at the Fair; the seventh thanked Mr. Cycyk for having donated a valuable sports prize to the League; and the last thanked Theodosia Borensky for her article on Ukraine that appeared in the July 25th issue of the Commonwealth weekly. The Committee on Resolutions was headed by John Roberts.

At the banquet, Mr. Dmytro Halychyn, Recording Secretary of the U.N.A., spoke on the duty of Ukrainian-American youth to support the Ukrainian Cause. Other speakers were Prof. Alexander Granovsky, head of ODWU; Mroslav Sichinsky, head of U.W.A., and a representative of the city of Newark. John Romanition was toastmaster.

The music festival was held in honor of Michael Hayvoronsky, Ukrainian-American composer. It was held under the direction of Stephen Marusevich, retiring music

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We believe, that in view of the present world-wide critical situation, all Ukrainian-American organizations must agree to make the widest possible concessions and reforms among themselves, in order that such a united front of Ukrainian Action for a free Ukraine be established.

We appeal to all our organizations, to all our press, and to all our leaders and active figures, to bring to an immediate stop all strife that may be among them, and to center all their energies on a planned action directed to the creation of a free, independent and democratic Ukrainian state.

Let us all bear in mind, that the fate of Ukraine, for which our brothers and sisters are dying and suffering over there now, depends upon us too. Let us unite ourselves, therefore, spiritually, mentally and physically and appear as champions of the Ukrainian Cause before the forum of American and world-wide public opinion—as one!

United Ukrainian Organizations of America ('Obyednanye')

September 1, 1939.

UKRAINIANS IN AMERICA

By EUGENE LACHOWITZ

(Courtesy of The Trident)

THERE are approximately 700,000 Ukrainian immigrants in America. To this number may be added an equal number of their children born on American soil. The most numerous Ukrainian settlement is in New York and vicinity, numbering about 50,000. In Chicago there are about 40,000 Ukrainians; in Philadelphia about 20,000. There are also sizable settlements in Detroit, Mich., Cleveland, O., Pittsburgh, Pa., Newark, N. J., Jersey City, N. N. J., Boston, Mass., Baltimore, Md., and others. Due to lack of official statistics, these figures are only approximate. In the past official American statistics acknowledged state nationality only and registered Ukrainians as Russians, Poles, Austrians, Ruthenians, Hungarians, "Carpatho-Russians," Rumanians, etc. Therefore it is difficult to have an exact picture of this matter. The figures quoted here were gathered on the basis of membership in Ukrainian organizations, attendance at churches and mass rallies, etc.

From the economic point of view, the Ukrainian immigration consists of poorer classes. They earn their livelihood thus: the majority work in factories, some in mines and the building industry (constructing houses, roads, bridges, canals, etc.); a portion in restaurants; a considerable group on farms; and a small percentage own businesses, like grocery stores, restaurants, bars, butcher shops, etc. The Ukrainian immigration also has a considerable professional class consisting of lawyers, physicians, civil engineers, newspapermen, bankers, singers, actors, etc. They are organized in their own Ukrainian Professional Association of America. The majority were born in America. Ukrainians in America also have several hundred churches, national homes and a few stable financial institutions.

Insurance Companies and their Newspapers

The largest, and oldest financial institution (founded 1894) is the Ukrainian National Association with about 400 branches throughout the United States. Its home office is in Jersey City. Its membership totals nearly 34,000, and it has about \$5,500,000 in its treasury. It is a fraternal insurance company, and its policies are considered among the best in America. Besides its financial activities, the Ukrainian National Association also serves other needs of the Ukrainian immigration through its official daily publication, *Svoboda*, (Liberty). Every member is obliged to subscribe to *Svoboda* at a cost of 30 cents a month. The policies of *Svoboda* will be discussed in a separate chapter.

The second largest Ukrainian financial organization is the Ukrainian Workingmen's Association, with its home office in Scranton, Pa. This organization has about one third of the membership of the Ukrainian National Association and over two million dollars. Its official organ is *Narodna Wola* (People's Will) appearing three times weekly.

The third largest organization is the Providence Association of Ukrainian Catholics in America, located in Philadelphia, Pa. Its official organ *America* appears tri-weekly.

The fourth organization is the Ukrainian National Aid Association, located in Pittsburgh, Pa. Its organ, *Narodne Slovo* (National Word) appears weekly.

These four organizations together with their organs were the first to stimulate and shape the economic, cultural, political and religious life of the Ukrainian immigration in America.

The Daily Newspaper "Svoboda"

The Daily *Svoboda* from the time of its founding in 1893 stood upon a national democratic platform. To the Ukrainian immigration in America it played, figuratively speaking, the same role as the original earth surrounding the

roots of a transplanted tree. In a land of an entirely different culture, language, customs, traditions, the Ukrainian immigrant felt completely lost. The process of his being transplanted deprived him to a large degree of the spiritual stimulus so necessary at the time of acclimatization.

Svoboda, as some other Ukrainian newspapers, re-equipped him with this stimulus by informing him of his parent country, refreshing his memory of the native traditions, supplying him with those spiritual values that were the specific products of his own people, and keeping him in touch with those he had left behind and constantly longed to see. Without these spiritual values, the Ukrainian immigrant might have mentally decayed and died like that tree torn up by the roots from its native soil and transplanted in foreign ground.

The sad fact that the native Ukrainian population is enslaved and subjugated under hostile alien regimes has exercised a deep influence on the life of the Ukrainian immigration in America. For the Ukrainian immigrant who found here a liberty that probably never dreamed existed and obtained such standards of living as were the lot of only the uppermost classes in his native land, it was a natural and earnest desire to aid those he had left behind to obtain similar freedom and living standards.

No Ukrainian newspaper ignoring that desire could exist. And there was no need to ignore it, for it was a noble feeling. Upon it were founded many social, cultural, religious and even financial organizations, which always adopted as one of their principal objectives the support of their kinsmen in liberating themselves of foreign occupation and achieving their own state.

Svoboda, as the oldest Ukrainian paper, always played a prominent part in this movement. For the past six years, it has been publishing an English supplement entitled the *Ukrainian Weekly*, which endeavors to acquaint the Ukrainian youth born in America with Ukrainian affairs, literature, history and tradition; to promote Ukrainian national culture, songs, dances and handicraft, enriching thereby the general American culture by throwing into the "melting pot" the specific products of our Ukrainian spirit; to help solve those problems of the youth which rise from their American environment and Ukrainian background; and to aid them to become better Americans.

To a greater or less extent a similar work was and is being done by other Ukrainian organizations and their publications.

Briefly speaking, Ukrainians in America are earnestly convinced that it is their humane duty to sympathize with the suffering of their kinsmen and to help them regain their independence. Conscience, Christian ethics, likewise those noble American principles of liberty, which they learned about firsthand after their arrival, did not permit them to turn a deaf ear to the anguished pleas of their brothers and sisters, parents or children, who from the old country were reaching out to them for assistance.

Although on the surface this sympathetic attitude toward the old country conflicted with wholehearted loyalty to America and with the tenets of American patriotism, Ukrainian leaders after thorough study came to the conclusion that Ukrainians in America would make better American citizens if they supported their kinsmen, at least from humane if not from political motives, than if they knowingly ignored the sufferings of the native Ukrainian population. As a result they have worked continuously to keep Ukrainians in America informed of conditions in their native land and to unite them behind the struggle

of their countrymen to liberate themselves and establish an independent Ukrainian state.

Political Differences

Having agreed on aiding their countrymen in freeing themselves, Ukrainians in America began to differ as to methods of extending such help. This political differentiation followed the lines similar to that of the old country and ultimately it became a fair reflection of the Ukrainian political parties in Europe. *Svoboda*, as we have mentioned, always stood upon a national democratic platform. Furthermore, its policy was based on this fundamental principle: The Ukrainian people can liberate themselves in the first instance only through their own intrinsic moral and physical strength. They must fight for it, for a nation that fights for its ideals and sheds blood in their defense proves that those ideals are sacred and not inspired or fabricated by an extraneous power. A nation's heroism and sacrifice arouses the respect, sympathy and ultimately the help of other nations.

Consequently *Svoboda* leaned to the support of those Ukrainian groups in Europe that best reflected that principle, i.e., the Ukrainian Nationalists. As regard the future order and government of the Ukrainian state, *Svoboda* untrillingly advocates democracy, leaving the final decision, however, to the Ukrainian people themselves after they had regained their freedom.

The recent political controversies in Europe, which affected Ukraine as well, have forced *Svoboda* also to express its opinion and define its attitude. The actualization of the Ukrainian question was met favorably by the great majority of the Ukrainians in America. It increased their hopes of an imminent restoration of Ukraine. However, the immense unfavorable publicity given this question because of Germany greatly complicated the situation.

Svoboda came to the conclusion that in these European controversies it has no decisive influence, hence it would interpret international political developments quite objectively. Simultaneously, however, it decided to throw its resources behind a drive to make public opinion in democratic countries realize that the oppression suffered by the 45,000,000 Ukrainian people under the Russian, Polish, Rumanian and Hungarian regimes is driving them to revolution; consequently this great unrest encourages other aggressive nations, notably Germany. *Svoboda* maintained that the oppression of the Ukrainian people ultimately would work toward the destruction of the balance of power in Europe and the peace of the world.

Narodna Wola

Narodna Wola, the official organ of the Ukrainian Workingmen's Association, of Scranton, Pa., has a somewhat different approach to various Ukrainian problems. It is based on a different ideology; it calls itself "radical socialist." As such, it places social injustices above other factors. Like other good international socialists, (in opposition to national socialists), it is of the opinion that oppression and exploitation of one people by another or one class by another would vanish only if all people became good and treated each other as equals. Oppression is a universal evil, and should be universally treated. Unless this evil is eradicated everywhere, there is no hope for the liberation of the Ukrainian people. How people could be made "universally good," *Narodna Wola*, like its ideological guardian, the Second International, does not say.

Narodna Wola is also vague about its "socialism": what economic services, here or elsewhere, could be placed under government control; what the relation between liberty and equality should be, between individualism and communism, between private initiative and social planning, between rights of individuals and those of state, etc. It explains its stand through overuse of the word "Democracy,"

which it adds to its self-nomer, "radical-socialist." Occasionally it calls itself "nationalist," apparently to spite the Ukrainian Nationalists, whom it hates.

If, however, *Narodna Wola* does not state in exact words just what it does want, it goes into details as to what it does not want. Paradoxically, though it ostensibly seeks to cure the world of hatred, it exhibits hatred with a great tenacity. Above all, it hates Fascists. Fascism is synonymous with hatred, and with this synonym *Narodna Wola* brands whomever it hates. Its beloved target is the Ukrainian Nationalist, who will be described later. A Nationalist may condemn Fascism or National-Socialism and the principles on which it is based. But *Narodna Wola* describes such condemnation as "just a camouflage."

In justice to *Narodna Wola*, however it must be said that its stand against Fascism is in line with the stand of the so-called "Western Democracies." But in seeking to outdo everyone else in denouncing the Fascist countries, it creates a doubt in minds of neutrals as to just how noble its purpose is. Such a policy may pay big dividends for *Narodna Wola* if America were plunged into a European war. So, *Narodna Wola* is for such a war, although it is "pacifist" as concerns Ukraine and the changing of the status quo of Eastern Europe.

America and Narodne Slovo

America, the official organ of the Providence Association, Philadelphia, is a clerical paper. It is under the preponderant influence of the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Diocese. As far as its politics is concerned, it is less ambitious than *Narodna Wola*, more conservative, less critical of others and sometimes favorably disposed toward the supporters of ex-"Hetman" Paul Skoropadsky although it is not his whole-hearted champion.

Narodne Slovo, organ of the Ukrainian National Aid Association of Pittsburgh, also seemingly represents a national democratic trend. It is an open champion of the Ukrainian Orthodox Diocese under the leadership of the Archbishop Theodorovych, and advocates the liberation of Ukraine through the revolutionary overthrow of her occupants, but does not categorically support the Ukrainian Nationalists whose platform is based upon the principles of revolution. It seeks to remain more or less neutral and is quite independent of all parties.

Conventions

The Ukrainian National Association, the Ukrainian Workingmen's Association and the Ukrainian National Aid Association hold general conventions every four years at which the work of their executive boards is reviewed, new executives are elected, and plans laid for the future. Besides purely organizational matters, the delegates discuss and decide upon other Ukrainian questions of a more general importance. These conventions serve as sort of substitute for a Ukrainian parliament or congress.

During recent conventions, resolutions were passed urging the merger of all Ukrainian fraternal organizations. In practice, however, so far it has been proved that it is easier to put all insurance policies under one registry than to propagate simultaneously: catholicism, orthodoxism, socialism, nationalism, etc.

Some groups maintained firmly that the fraternal organizations should cater in the first place to the financial needs of our immigration. They asserted that if the editors of the various journals did not want to agree among themselves, then "let us do without papers." Yet a close study of Ukrainian social and economic life indicates that such a view is fallacious. Our life in America is closely connected with national, or as some call it, "political" factors. As experience has shown, even our economic organizations rest upon national sentiment: common longing for native surroundings, sorrow for the miserable lot of our

UYL-NA RESOLUTIONS

Resolutions Unanimously Adopted by the Seventh Annual Convention of the Ukrainian Youth's League of North America

(1)

I

Whereas Ukrainian Nationalism has for its objective the freeing of the Ukrainian people in their native land of foreign rule and oppression and the organizing of them into a well knit political state.

And whereas, Ukrainian Nationalism manifests itself into two interrelated programs of thought and action, namely the so-called militant program which stresses primarily the keeping of the Ukrainian people in a state of constant revolt against the intolerable conditions under which they are forced to live in their oppressed homeland, and, furthermore, the constant mobilization of all their resources, both spiritual and material, for the coming of a national revolution, without which there can be no real hope for liberation; and 2, the so-called organic development program which stresses primarily the organic development of the Ukrainian nation on all fields of its life, with special emphasis in the field of education as the proper and natural way of attaining Ukraine's freedom.

And whereas, the present critical developments in international relations throughout the world, particularly the war in Europe, indicate that vital changes in these relations are imminent, particularly with reference to the struggle of the 45 million Ukrainian people under the Soviets, Poland, Hungary and Rumania, to win their national freedom, and that therefore the need for rapid decisive action is at hand if these vital changes are to have a favorable effect upon the Ukrainian situation,

Be it therefore resolved, that we, representatives of the younger generation of Americans of Ukrainian descent—feeling deeply our obligation to aid our kinsmen in Ukraine in their heroic struggle to win their national freedom—convened at this Seventh Congress of the Ukrainian Youth's League of North America, do hereby express our conviction that without lessening in the least our support of the "organic development" phase of Ukrainian Nationalism, we nevertheless should now concentrate our support upon the "militant" phase of Ukrainian Nationalism, for, in our opinion, this militant phase of Ukrainian Nationalism is the only phase that contains possibilities for the rapid decisive action that present-day international developments demand of the Ukrainian people if they are to achieve in the near future their free and independent state of Ukraine, founded upon the principles of democracy which constitute both our American and Ukrainian heritage.

Submitted by Stephen Shumeyko.

II

Every American of Ukrainian descent has two equally fundamental duties to himself; (1) to support the democratic principles on which the United States was founded even to the point of sacrificing life itself, and (2) to lend every

people, fear of the much faster and more dynamic American life—these are the factors that brought our people together and made them seek economic and financial shelter. Without the "political" factors that form the spiritual bridge with the old country and supply us today with vital moral values, our economic life would fade; its creative power ultimately would die away.

Differences and factions, especially among democratically minded people such as the Ukrainians, are a necessary corollary of policies. Nevertheless one may hope that some day the mentioned Ukrainian organizations will merge. Divergent views, if sincere, may always find a synthesis. Meanwhile a battle must be fought for—sincerity.

(To be concluded)

support to the struggle of his 45,000,000 kinsmen in Europe for independence.

When Ukrainians differ over policy, it is understood that they stand united on these two points. When they establish organizations of different viewpoints, it does not mean that their national life has broken up. It does mean that like all people they maintain the right to support or criticize any action by any person or group within their own organization, their nationality or their country.

However, the past year has seen the growth of small factions in the League dedicated to the harassment and criticism of organizations which have been founded on the principles of nationality in order to do everything possible to further the welfare of the Ukrainian people. As a result the Ukrainian Youth's League of North America must face the issue squarely. Taking into consideration 1. the situation of the Ukrainian nation fighting to live; 2. the situation in an America torn by divergent views and 3. the situation within its own organization which has been hampered by the unfortunate activities of a small group, the Ukrainian Youth's League of North America therefore resolves:

American Democracy

Founded on democratic principles, the Ukrainian Youth's League declares that there can be no difference of opinion among those Americans of Ukrainian descent regarding American Democracy.

Democracy is the lifeblood of this nation and any nation founded on the principle of individual rights as contrasted with state or property rights. As American citizens of Ukrainian descent we assert that between democracy and any other ideology, there can be no choice. Ukrainian youth, descendant of a democratic people, is ready to defend that democracy of which the United States is so proud against any state whenever necessary.

Ukrainian Youth and Foreign Ideologies

The Ukrainian Youth's League resolves that it condemns with the deepest contempt those ideologies dictators have adopted in regimenting the people behind their war machines for the purpose of conquest. In the League's opinion, communism, nazism and fascism are virtually manifestations of each other. Their creed is hate; their bible, force; their commandments limited to one: obedience; their aim identical—conquest, first of dissidents and peoples of different nationalities within their own state and second of other states.

To the world they together have presented the menace of war and today one of them is actually engaged in war. Having concluded an alliance, they have stripped the mask off their machinations. Therefore Ukrainian youth in America rejects any and all principles for which they stand and especially their protagonists and sympathizers in the United States.

III The Ukrainian Situation

Ukrainian youth in America has followed closely the struggle of its kinsmen for freedom and is convinced of the righteousness of their cause. With Nazism at war in West and Central Europe and Communism threatening the East, only a strong Ukrainian nation of more than 45,000,000 people could balance the two and for all time check their imperialistic designs on first, the Ukrainian lands, and second, those of smaller weaker nations.

A. Carpatho-Ukraine (under Hungary)

Ukrainian youth is particularly proud of the ties of blood which bind it to those noble Sitch Guards of Carpatho-Ukraine, who lacking armaments, officers and all the

THE WILKES-BARRE BASEBALL TEAM—U. N. A. NATIONAL CHAMPIONS



Here are the 1938 and 1939 National I Champions of the Ukrainian National Association Baseball League (seated, left to right): "Mutt" Narbecki, "Whitey" Kozemka, "Zack" Skwarlo, Mascot "Joe" Zwarycz, "Bill" Proch, "Hoppy" Hawryshko, "Smack" Swokla; (standing): "Mitch" Leciston, Humphrey Tranzulak, "Steve" Lucas, "Mike" Sluzar, "Babe" Katulka, "Charlie" Zwarycz. Manager "Hrych" Hrenenko and Business Manager John Zwarycz are not in the picture.

implements of modern war and deserted by every state which had promised them security, first seized what few arms they could from the Czech forces stationed in Carpatho-Ukraine then marched out with magnificent courage to meet a vastly superior regular Hungarian Army in defense of their independence. Their struggle symbolized that of all the Ukrainian territories for freedom. Though they were defeated, resistance still continues. It is the spirit and vitality of the Ukrainian people and will continue until victory is achieved.

B. Western Ukraine (under Poland)

The present World War, the league believes, is due in part to one factor: The 20 year oppression of 7,500,000 Ukrainians in Western Ukraine by Poland. Promising liberal autonomy with a Diet, armed forces and schools; the Poles obtained the permission of the Allied powers in 1919 to occupy Eastern Galicia and further permission to retain domination of the territory by the Council of Ambassadors of the Allies in 1923. These promises of autonomy were never kept.

Instead, through a continuous system of "Polonization," denationalization, colonization and pacification marked by beatings, trials, arrests of nationalist, cooperative and trade leaders and priests, the destruction of churches and the suppression of schools, cultural, trade and sports organizations, etc., Poland has sought to destroy Ukrainian national life and extinguish the spark of Ukrainian nationalism which still burns within the heart of our kinsmen.

Therefore the Ukrainian Youth of America not only do not sympathize with the plight of the Poles today, but firmly believe that the sooner the Ukrainians obtain their own state, the sooner will peace obtain between the huge Ukrainian population and the Polish people.

Knowing well the policies Germany pursued in Ukraine in 1918 (the overthrowing of the legal Ukrainian Central Rada by German troops who installed Paul Skoropadsky as Hetman), Ukrainian Youth in America has no delusions concerning what German occupation of Ukrainian territory would mean. Also, should Russia obtain additional Ukrainian territory, for the purpose of crushing the anti-Communist movement in Eastern Galicia, the Ukrainian liberation movement would have suffered another serious blow.

Ukrainian Youth therefore believe that to eliminate the cause of future conflict in Poland the Ukrainian population of 7,500,000 should be permitted to re-establish the Western Ukrainian Republic of 1918. Let Poland exist as an independent "Polish" state.

But let her cease her attempts to destroy others placed under her domination.

C. Eastern Ukraine (Under Russia)

The recent alliance between Nazism and Communism proves more dramatically than any other act that those Ukrainians who have been condemned in the great Soviet Purges on the grounds that they were "Fascists in the pay of foreign states" were serving the cause of Ukrainian Nationalism for the restoration of Ukrainian independence. The struggle of Eastern Ukraine against Soviet domination has been less known than those of the other territories because of censorship. Yet that struggle has never abated and continues as part of the greater struggle to free all the Ukrainian territories and the restoration of a Great Ukrainian Republic.

D. Bukovina and Bessarabia (under Roumania)

Because Rumania has denied the 1,250,000 Ukrainians of Bukovina and Bessarabia the right to use their own language and because Rumania has done her best to "Roumanize" the Ukrainian population with the purpose of severing them forever from the Ukrainian nation, the Ukrainian Youth's League resolves that Roumania be denounced as an undemocratic, totalitarian state seeking to destroy a minority people.

IV. Ukrainians in America

In view of the above facts and resolutions, the Ukrainian Youth's League declares itself unequivocally for those organizations and individuals here and abroad who support militant Ukrainian Nationalism and against those internationalists, Fascists, Communists and Skoropadskyites who seek to weaken that struggle by consistently attacking those working on every Ukrainian territory for Ukraine's ultimate liberation and splitting the Ukrainian youth in America into factions by fake slogans, false premises and appeals to prejudice against the older Ukrainian generation. For Ukraine to become free she must be united. For Ukrainian youth in America to help and at the same time serve its own needs best, it also must be united. There can be no more disunity and factionalism in the league. The Ukrainian Youth's League stands for democracy. It supports the militant struggle to liberate Ukraine. Upon that basis all American youth of Ukrainian descent must rally within the framework of this organization to form a greater, stronger and more binding Ukrainian Youth's League of North America.

Submitted by Roman Epica

(To be concluded)

Conditions in Poland Prior To Present War

[Editor's note: Miss Luba Misenko, author of the following article, is a university graduate of Ukrainian descent and is now teaching school in the Pittsburgh district. Her article below is a result of her recent trip to Poland.]

BY LUBA MISENKO

I have just returned from Poland where I stayed a month visiting relatives and was appalled by the conditions under which the 7,500,000 Ukrainians in Western Ukraine live. I believe it would throw some light on the present situation to mention some of the things I saw, in order to explain why there seems no possibility of a rapprochement between the Ukrainian "minority" and the Poles who refer to them as *Haydamaks* (rebels), (*Businy* (Ruthenians) or *Malopolski* (Little Poles). They never call them Ukrainian because that would imply that such a nation still exists, and Poland seems to be doing her best to sever these 7,500,000 Ukrainians from the other 37,000,000 living under the occupation of Russia, Rumania and Hungary.

Heard that 2,000 Ukrainians were Arrested

After traveling about the country for several weeks, I went to Lwiv (called Lwow by the Poles although it was founded by the Ukrainian King Danylo in the 13th Century and named after his son Lev). In a Ukrainian hotel there, I heard people discussing arrests. I asked for details and was told that 2,000 Ukrainians had just been arrested in Lwiv alone "for no reason at all." Later I heard they were charged with being in the service of Germany. They included some of the most prominent men in the city.

It was difficult getting any news. Ukrainian newspapers appeared with blank pages. No comment questioning the methods the Polish authorities were employing to "appease" the Ukrainians in the face of the German menace was permitted. - Once we were listening to the Ukrainian news broadcast from Vienna in a priest's home. For the first minute the reception was good. Then a little static began drown out the speaker's words. Soon nothing at all was heard but the static. Thus the Ukrainians are cut off from all news from the outside world except that which the Polish government and controlled press give them.

Condition of Peasants Intolerable

The condition of the Ukrainian peasant was pathetic. Although he works from dawn until dusk, he has nothing. His home consists of a small hut into which he frequently brings his lone cow or pig, since he has no barn. The house has no chimney. Usually his family sleeps on a large flat-topped baking stove since there are no beds. If they have a bed they have no mattress. In certain districts the Ukrainian farmer cannot buy land; it is sold only to Polish colonists. If he wishes to sell his land, he may do so only to Poles. Clashes between the Ukrainians and Polish colonists are frequent. The Ukrainians constantly threaten to drive them out "once we get our own state." Squalor, dirt, illiteracy, hunger are the price the Ukrainians are paying for twenty years of Polish dictatorship. And their land in what is Southeast Poland is reasonably rich.

Ukrainian Language Forbidden in Streets

On the streets of any Ukrainian city like Lwiv, Peremyshl, Stary Sambir or even smaller towns overwhelmingly Ukrainian, the Ukrainian language is prohibited in public by Polish gendarmes. Near Potok a Polish gendarme was questioning several people on the street. He asked one youth: "What are you?" The replied: "Ukrainian." The officer slapped his face and said: "That will teach you a lesson."

When I went out with Ukrainian friends, they warned me persistently: "Don't speak Ukrainian when any strangers are around or you'll cause us trouble." As for names, several priests told me that they had been fined or spent a term in prison for registering the names of their parishioners according to the Ukrainian spelling instead of the Polish.

Schools Suppressed, Unemployment Great

Although the Ukrainians form nearly one-fourth of the Polish state, there is not one state-supported Ukrainian school. Of the more than 2,500 schools in the territory in 1920, today there are only a few hundred, all supported by Ukrainians living abroad, most of them in the United States. Only in a few schools is the Ukrainian language used, as an adjunct to the Polish language. Ukrainian students of law, medicine and teaching are limited in Polish schools, and they have no Ukrainian university of their own, although the Ukrainian population has promised to support it privately. Even those who graduate cannot find work; and unemployment is tremendous. As for the Polish Army, in which every fourth soldier would be a Ukrainian in case of nationwide mobilization, Ukrainians are not permitted above the rank of captain. Rarely are they given posts on Ukrainian soil.

Searches are constant, and the population lives in continuous fear. Two Ukrainian girls were thrown into prison because one had written to the other that "Someday the Poles will be cursed." The mails are always tampered with, especially when the person already is suspect or has served a term on political charges. One priest told me that all but eight per cent of the Ukrainian priests in the country had been arrested at one time or another, frequently without charges, without trials and released without ever knowing the exact cause of their arrest. Some are arrested for speaking at Ukrainian ceremonies in cemeteries on holidays; others for conducting services in Ukrainian instead of Polish.

The population seems to live in hope of a change. Students point out that though the Poles promised to grant the Ukrainians autonomy with their own Diet, schools and armed forces, this was never done. Since 1923 when the Council of Ambassadors of the Allied Powers agreed to the occupation of Eastern Galicia by Poland, the Polish authorities have done their best to "poisonize" the Ukrainians. As a result enmity between the Poles and Ukrainians is greater than ever. Marriages between the two are extremely rare. Those who overstep the bound of nationality are ostracized by both groups. Meanwhile the youths, seeing no possibility in peaceful change, are turning more and more to the Ukrainian Nationalist Movement, headed by a former Ukrainian Army officer, who maintain that a condition of war exists between the Ukrainian people and all four of the occupants of their land.

Ukrainians would Fight for Selves

Several youths told me they do not care who destroys Poland so long as they are severed from the Polish state. They do not believe in Nazism and do not care to further German imperialism. In case of war they asserted they would fight for their own independence. All they wanted was an opportunity. As a result, Poland today is a nation divided. Instead of winning the support of the Ukrainians by improving their condition, giving them some rights which democracies give to all their citizens, the Poles have followed a systematic policy of denationalization. The statements of the legal Ukrainian party, UNDO (Ukrainian National Democratic Union) in support of Poland are in the minority. To exist the party has to sup-

THE U. N. A. SPORTLIGHT

THE ST. CLAIR JUNIORS

Michael Stock reports that the St. Clair U. N. A. Juniors have won 6 games, tied 1, and lost 3. The Juniors have defeated Mt. Laffee, 15-5; Arnot Tigers, 25-13; Arnot Yanks, 17-6; Broad Street, 9-6; Arnot Tigers, 8-3; Broad Street, 15-4. The Juniors lost to Mechanicsville, 10-9 and 6-4; Mt. Laffee, 5-3. They tied with Broad Street, 4-4.

Juba is betting .418 for the U. N. A. Juniors, while A. Skrincosky and P. Chaplick are starring with .391 and .383 respectively.

The Juniors hope to establish a more impressive record by starting early next baseball season.

CORRECTION

To keep the record straight, we wish to rectify an error that occurred in our previous columns. The Wilkes-Barre baseball team did not win all of its 1938 League games, as was stated, for both the Centralia and McAdoo teams chalked up victories over the U. N. A. titleholders during that year. Furthermore, the Wilkes-Barre boys are the U. N. A. National Champions, and not the U. N. A. Eastern Champions.

UYL-NA CONGRESS

(Concluded from page 1)

director of the League. Three choruses participated in the following order: Philadelphia Youth Chorus under Marusevich; the St. Vladimir Choir of Pittsburgh, under Miroslaw Zelechivsky; and the Ukrainian Youth Chorus of N. Y. and N. J. under Marusevich. The latter also led a female chorus drawn from the New York and Philadelphia choruses; a male chorus from the New York chorus; the three choruses combined (one of the numbers being led by Zelechivsky, who also sang solo bits); and a string-ensemble. Folk dances were presented by Eugene Patryk's group from New York. Soprano solos sung by Anne Trochianetsky, accompanied by the string ensemble, disclosed that she possesses a lovely voice of considerable promise. Solo bits in the choral numbers were sung by Tillie Parashuk, Michael Bukata, Anne Oleksiw, Elaine Yurchak, Mae Milan, Mildred Palczynski, Nicholas Piznak, and Stephen Shumeyko. Recitations were delivered by Helen Sywulak and Evelyn Kalakura. The program was concluded by a community sing. The following morning, 11:05-11:15, the festival was concluded by the singing of the N.Y.-N.J. chorus over radio station W.O.R.

Barring unforeseen circumstances, the next congress will be held in Toronto, Canada. Dr. Anthony Wachna extended the invitation.

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port of Poland are in the minority. To exist the party has to support the state. Its chief support comes from the elder generation. The youth, however, has given up the policy of negotiation and compromise. Thus, as one Ukrainian told me: "If Poland fights, she will have a revolution at home."

Ukrainian Press Service.

YOUTH and THE U.N.A.

New Branch in Shamokin, Pa.

A new youth branch of the Ukrainian National Association was recently organized in Shamokin, Pa., at a special meeting held for just that purpose. Instrumental in forming the new branch, Number 445, were Wasil Kuryliw; John Chichilla, president of the Ukrainian church in Shamokin; Nicefor Habura, secretary of U.N.A. Branch Number 1, Stephen Kandra.

Dmytro Kapitula, a member of the U.N.A. Auditing Committee, brought the meeting to order and introduced Basil Zahayevich, a lecturer who is active in U.N.A. organization work. In a persuasive manner, the speaker outlined the advantages of U.N.A. membership, stressing, among other things, that the U.N.A. is basing its plans for a permanent existence on the youth itself, and that never before has so much been offered to the youth in the way of special privileges as at the present time. Mr. A. Shashon also spoke favorably of the U.N.A., as did Mr. Habura, who compared the benefits of U.N.A. membership with those of other organizations.

The new assembly was named the Ivan Mazepa Society, in memory of the Hetman who died 230 years ago. Officers were elected as follows: Andrew Korella, president; Walter Chichilla, vice president; Vera Wozniak, recording secretary; George Polyniak, treasurer; Peter Learchalk, financial secretary.

In a letter to U.N.A. Headquarters, the officers of the organization's latest addition to its list of over fifty youth clubs have this to say: "We joined the U.N.A. because we have become familiar with the facts. We were misled by the agents of other companies and societies, but in the U.N.A. we see a fraternal order worth our support. We are interesting our youth in the U.N.A. and hope to become an important link in the ocean-to-ocean chain of U.N.A. branches. Today, we feel proud and happy that in this 45th Jubilee Year we have continued where our fathers left off by organizing the U.N.A.'s 445th branch. For it was 45 years ago that the U.N.A. was formed right here in Shamokin by our own parents, and the original group, now known as Branch No. 1, is still with us. Branch 1 and Branch 445 will work side by side in promoting the ideals and aims of our great Ukrainian National Association."

Rapid Progress

With branches springing up overnight in all parts of the United States and Canada, there is every reason to believe that 1939 will be an unusually eventful year in the history of the U.N.A. The youth, particularly in Pennsylvania, have become U.N.A.-conscious, dozens of new branches having been formed during the past several months. This seems to be the beginning of a new chapter in U.N.A. growth and development, for the youth are joining in ever-increasing numbers.

There is no doubt that the youth will be well represented at the next U.N.A. Convention, which is not far off. Youth is already represented in the U.N.A. Supreme Assembly, and there is every indication that this representation will be increased as time goes by.

If you are not a U.N.A. member you will find it to your advantage to join without further delay. Either see the secretary of the branch in your locality, or communicate with the writer, Theodore Lutwiniak, P. P. Box 88, Jersey City, N. J., who will be only too glad to be of service. Any and all types of information pertaining to the U.N.A. will be supplied to non-members without the slightest obligation. State your age when inquiring about types and classes of certificates, and be sure to ask for the booklet entitled "To Our Youth."